

The Great War—1545th Day

THE ROADS TO VIENNA



From Italy (A) and the Balkans (B) the Allied armies are sweeping rapidly northward up the roads toward Vienna. In the Italian drive on the Piave Diaz's armies have advanced more than five miles in the direction of the arrow. On the Balkan line d'Esprey's forces are nearing the Montenegrin and Hungarian frontiers at the arrow points.

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson

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WILL the new German military leadership raise the white flag as a result of pressure from a peace-at-any-price civil government in Berlin? The proper emblem of the Max of Baden-Solf-Erzberger-Scheidemann government is a yellow flag. These statesmen show the yellow streak in the German character which every competent student of the Germany of William II diagnosed long ago—the streak which the most enlightened of living Germans, Dr. Wilhelm Mühlton, frankly predicted would come to the surface before the war was over.

Germany's present collapse is more moral than military. She still has her armies intact, though somewhat diminished in numbers. And they are still fighting on enemy soil. Hindenburg commands to-day more than two million men. Germany's military status is robust and hopeful, compared with that of our Southern Confederacy in the latter part of 1864 and in 1865. But Davis and Lee fought on. They never raised the yellow flag. They didn't hoist the white flag until Grant had shattered the defenses of Richmond.

The difference of attitude is a moral one. The South fought an honorable war. Lee was a superb soldier and a chivalrous gentleman. The South had no evil conscience. Germany has. Her leaders and people know that they have conducted a brutal, hideous warfare, filled with unexampled crimes and horrors. With the German military class the title of officer has been absolutely dissociated from the title of gentleman.

The Germans of all classes now see the war approaching their own soil. They recoil in terror from the thought of bearing what they have made France and Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Russia and Rumania bear. They cry out for that mercy which the coward asks but never grants. They never envisaged German defeat. Now they revolt at taking their own medicine. They are willing to descend to any humiliation rather than defend themselves to exhaustion as the South did, as the Boers did, as France did in 1871, as every nation does which has the true spark of manhood and honor.

Germany could hold out, even with Austria-Hungary gone, until next summer had she anything really

say why they had been basely betrayed, they gradually came to renounce their demand that they be treated, especially when they saw the treatment accorded them and other prisoners.

The landwehr will receive their extra rations, as per promise.

Rumanians Join Entente

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A brigade of Rumanian infantry has been organized in Siberia to fight with Entente troops, says a cablegram received to-day by Professor P. G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak National Council.

Of 336,000 Men, Australia Had 290,191 Casualties

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 29.—Some conception of what Australia has done in the war and of the losses sustained by the commonwealth can be gained from figures which have just been officially issued. Out of a population of 5,000,000 Australia has sent abroad 336,000 men. The total casualties numbered 290,191, including 64,431 dead.

Retreating Hun Army Is "Run Out of Gas"

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The German army is suffering from a gasoline famine, says the "Matin." At many places the Allies have found tractors in perfect condition which had been abandoned through lack of gasoline.

French Name New Envoys

PARIS, Oct. 29.—G. F. Alapetite, the French resident general in Tunis, has been appointed Ambassador to Spain. Senator Etienne Flaudin will become resident general in Tunis.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBRARY BOOKS—Don't! Advice to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Adv't.

Austrian Front in Italy Ripped Open by Allies

Continued from page 1

Piave bend, and are sweeping steadily forward. Diaz's armies made their greatest advance yesterday on the left of the battle line, where the fighting spread to the mountain region.

Under the tremendous pressure of French, British and Italian troops the enemy's resistance seems to be faltering. The London War Office announced last night. On the whole length of the line, the report said, fresh progress was made as the beaten Austrians withdrew. More than 21,000 prisoners have been taken in five days' fighting.

On the left of the battle line Italian forces west of the Piave yesterday captured the city of Alano by storm, capturing several hundred prisoners and forcing the enemy to fall back into the mountains.

In the centre additional forces were thrown across the Piave bend above the Montello. On the right infantry and cavalry swung forward several miles and forced a crossing of the Monticchio River, despite the enemy's resistance.

American Troops In Reserve Line On Italian Front

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—American soldiers are in reserve along the Piave fighting zone. The correspondent saw an American battalion going through its "setting up" exercises this morning near the river.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—American troops are on the verge of active participation on the major Italian front. This was the interpretation here to-day of news from the Italian headquarters that Americans are standing on reserve behind the British and Italian forces now driving across the Piave.

So far as official announcements show, there are but two regiments of infantry and necessary auxiliary troops in the American force in Italy. These units and any others that may have been sent probably will operate as a part of one of the Italian or British organizations when the time comes to throw them into the line. The same practice was followed in France, where two Italian divisions have been employed at various times on the front as units of a French army corps.

New Allied Smash Breaks Last Hold Of Foe on Piave

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE PIAVE, Monday, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press) (8 p. m.).—The last lines of the Austro-Hungarian resistance on the central positions along the Piave River were broken to-day by the British, French and Italian forces.

The Austrians were dealt a smashing blow. It resulted in the Allies making new advances, pushing forward as far as Vazzola, which was taken by the victorious Italians notwithstanding desperate resistance.

15,000 Prisoners Taken

Fifteen thousand prisoners have been taken by the Allies up to late to-day in the advance across the Piave, which, for the third time in one year, is the scene of a desperate battle. This time, however, the tables are turned against the Austrians, who are steadily being pressed back from the eastern bank of the river.

The battle now has been going on for five days and has been marked by the desperate resistance of the Austrians. They have directed their artillery fire against pontoon bridges thrown across the Piave, and their bombing airplanes also have caused trouble for the Allies. The Allies not only have had to battle against the swift river current, but also to contend with the renewal of the pontoons and footbridges damaged by the Austrians.

Once across the river the Allies have had to overcome strong Austrian trench positions and machine gun posts.

Know Nothing of Notes

Austrian prisoners declare that they know nothing of the political situation at home and the efforts of their government to arrange an armistice. The Austrian army postulates is said to have stopped the delivery of mail some time ago.

Although facing a heavy cannonade and strong machine-gun fire, the Allied troops succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Piave. The British, Italian and French soldiers are in the best of spirits and eager to continue the advance.

All the roads leading to the mountains or the Piave are crowded with heavy masses of troops, guns and other war material proceeding to the front in orderly fashion. Whenever a staff automobile rushes by at sixty miles an hour it is a common joke among the soldiers to exclaim:

"They are trying to beat us to Vienna."

Austrian Commander Replaced as Allies Make Big Advance

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 29.—Conegliano, a town five miles northeast of the left bank of the River

Huns Facing Yankees Are Denied Relief

By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 26.—There are evidences that the German higher command is putting certain divisions to a terrible test in an effort to hold the Americans. It is known that all the battalion commanders of a certain enemy division applied vigorously on October 23 to be relieved, saying that the sickness and weakness of the men after three months spent constantly on the front made rest imperative. The division is still in line. American patrols found only three men on a front of 400 yards held by a battalion of this division, though massed some distance behind these wearied fighters were fresh fighters, with the inevitable line of machine guns.

Piave, has been captured by the Allied forces. The whole Allied line between Conegliano, which is an important railway and road centre, and Val Dobbiadene has been advanced.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Saturday, Oct. 26 (By The Associated Press).—It is reported that Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has replaced General Berovic as the Austrian commander on the front along the Piave.

In the three days since the beginning of the Italian attack the Austrians have put up a strong resistance. It is believed, however, that the fighting spirit of the troops is due mostly to the iron discipline maintained by the Austrian officers. When surrounded the enemy soldiers show little desire to continue the combat. The Germans and Hungarians in the Austrian ranks are doing the best fighting.

On the mountain front the weather has been unfavorable, but the 4th Army, under General Gioradino, has attacked the Austrian positions with great spirit. Three hundred men of the 5th battalion of storm troops during an attack west of Monte Grappa swept forward through the mud and rain, captured 700 Austrians and brought the prisoners back to the Italian lines. Monte Perica was taken by the Arditi. The Austrians had orders not to surrender and the mountain height was covered with dead bodies when the remaining Austrians were driven away.

Italians Wait All Night For Cheering News of Victories Along Piave

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—People living in the war zone are tonight surrounding the bulletin boards upon which are placed the official statements that the Piave River has been crossed and that the battle is still going on. There were many impromptu addresses, which were enthusiastically cheered by the civilians.

It is evident that the offensive is popular and has been warmly desired for many months, especially by the thousands of refugees who were driven from their homes last fall by the advancing Austrians.

Germans Strike Fierce Blow Against British Below Valenciennes

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 29 (By The Associated Press).—Bitter fighting took place to-day near the Mont Thuoy wood, northwest of Farnars, south of Valenciennes. The Germans counter-attacked the British in the woods, and latest reports are that parts of the forest are held by each side.

The fighting north of Farnars to-day followed hard combats through Monday in the region of that village and the Scheldt Canal. The British made additional progress Monday.

32 Enemy Planes Destroyed in a Day By British Fliers

LONDON, Oct. 29.—"Thirty-two enemy machines were destroyed yesterday and ten were driven out of control," says the British official communication dealing with aerial operations issued to-night.

The British independent air force again has been busily engaged in bombing German positions far behind the battle line and has met with good results, according to the official communication to-night.

"On Monday we carried out heavy attacks on the Morhange and Frescaty airdromes," says the communication. "Monday night we attacked the Badischer soda factory at Mannheim and the railways at Treves and Saarbrücken. The railway junctions of Longuyon, Reims and Thionville also were attacked with excellent results."

"To-day the railway junction of Longuyon and the airdrome at Jametz were attacked."

Official Statements

FRENCH

PARIS (Night).—Between the Oise and the Serre rivers there have been spirited artillery actions, notably in the region of Crecy-sur-Serre.

To the west of Château Porcien the indefatigable troops of the Fifth Army undertook to-day a new advance on a front of twelve kilometres between St. Quentin-Le Petit and Herpy. The battle is being fought with magnificent spirit on our side and great stubbornness on the part of the enemy, who has orders to halt us at any price.

On our left, in spite of an abundance of machine gunners who tried to check our advance, we succeeded in passing beyond St. Quentin-Le Petit and carried our line to the neighborhood of Hill 137.

West of Hanogne we also made progress. In the centre our troops have repulsed the enemy beyond the road of Recourange-St. Perveux over a width of three kilometres.

To the right, our troops conquered Hill 156 and advanced more to the east. Prisoners to the number of 850 have actually been counted.

BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—In a successful raid made by us this morning northeast of Englefontaine we made prisoners of more than seventy Germans and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. A local attack attempted by the enemy north of Farnars was repulsed.

LONDON (DAY).—There have been artillery activity and patrol encounters on different parts of the front.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—On the Verdun front the day was marked by heavy artillery fire on both sides of the Meuse. An enemy counter-attack against the Bois Belleu was repulsed. In the Woëvre our detachments successfully raided the enemy's lines and captured prisoners.

In spite of poor weather conditions, our aviators were again active on the front of the First Army, and shot down three enemy airplanes and one observation balloon. All our machines returned.

BELGIAN

HAVRE.—The situation is without change. In the period between October 14 and 27 the total number of prisoners captured on this front was 18,293, of whom 331 were officers.

The Belgian army captured 7,362 of these, the Second Army 5,354 and the French army 5,517. Between September 28 and October 14 12,000 prisoners were taken. Thus, in one month the total number of prisoners reached more than 30,000. Material of all kinds was also captured, but has not yet been inventoried.

Between October 14 and 27 509 cannon were captured and 12,000 machine guns.

GERMAN

BERLIN (NIGHT).—Between Nizy le Comte and the Aisne very violent French attacks this afternoon failed.

BERLIN (DAY).—In the Lys lowlands we repulsed partial attacks of the enemy near Oulene. Strong enemy detachments which attempted to cross to the east bank of the Scheldt, northwest of Conde, were thrown back by a counter attack. South of the Scheldt strong British attacks near Farnars temporarily penetrated our line.

(Section missing.) Valenciennes also was subjected to a strong enemy fire. Attacks of the French against the Oise Canal, between Etreux and Lesquelles, broke down in our concentrated artillery fire. Weak detachments which advanced across the canal were thrown back by a counter attack.

West of Guise enemy attacks did not succeed in developing fully, owing to our fire.

In the Souche sector, on both sides of the Laon-Marle road, we repulsed strong attacks by the enemy.

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 29.—The battle begun on the Piave Sunday is continuing victoriously. Two days of glorious fighting on the heights along the Treviso-Oderzo railway we and our allies have taken possession of the left bank of the river. The Twelfth Army has taken the heights of Val Dobbiadene.

French infantry has taken in assault Mont Pionar. The pain of our possession. We have carried the heights of Colfosco and have entered Susegana. Advance guards have pushed to the left of the Monticchio.

Numerous guns have been captured. Four thousand of the prisoners taken yesterday have reached concentration places. Others still are on the left bank of the Piave.

On the left bank of the Orme River we have occupied the village

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of Alano di Piave, taking several hundred prisoners. Airplanes daringly carried supplies to our advanced troops on the left bank of the Piave.

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The attack of the Tenth Army continued to-day and is progressing most satisfactorily. On the right the 11th Italian Corps has reached the line of Roncadello, Osmelle, Tempio, Borgo Bianca and Riva.

In the centre the 14th British Corps is in touch with the Italians in the neighborhood of Rai and has reached the line of Roncadello and Chianin and is one kilometre south of Borgo Niliadotti.

On the left the 18th Italian Corps, which deployed last night in the rear of the 14th British Corps, has attacked in a northerly direction and is making good progress. Reports of further captures of guns and men come from all corps.

AUSTRIAN

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—In the Setti Communi the fighting activity of the enemy yesterday was limited to isolated thrusts, which were repulsed. East of the Brenna a great battle

is raging on a front of sixty kilometres (about thirty-seven miles) wide. In the mountains between the Brenna and the Piave all enemy assaults again failed. The Strunkuppe, south of Fontana Secce, which was lost to the Italians, was recaptured in a counter attack and its defenders captured.

An Entente attack was launched on the Piave after the strongest artillery preparation during the night of October 26-27. Near Val Dobbiadene weak enemy detachments succeeded in gaining the left bank of the river, but most of them were pressed back. From the direction of Grave di Papafava the British thrust forward as far as Lanzo and San Polo di Piave. The break through on a front of two to three kilometres was barred off on the flanks by our troops. Fresh fighting has been going on since early this morning on the Piave.

Press Censorship Is Abolished by Austria

BERNE, Oct. 29.—The new Austrian government has abolished censorship of the press, a report from Vienna says.



WHO'S GETTING IT?

Many machine-made clothes for men that once began at \$25 now begin at \$28 or \$30. Ours are hand-tailored, yet begin at \$25 as usual. We at least do not have to explain.

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Americans Gain in Battle Along Meuse

Eighteen Enemy Airmen Are Downed in Thrilling Battles by Yanks

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 29 (By The Associated Press) (8 p. m.).—The American big guns cracked down on the main line of the railroad in the region of Confans to-day and also shelled a large enemy troop concentration in the neighborhood of Mangiennes.

The Confans line is important because it extends from Germany's principal communication line to Metz. The firing in the direction of Confans continued intermittently throughout the day.

When a troop concentration was reported in the region of Bois de Villers and Mangiennes the guns were turned in that direction, hurling projectiles weighing approximately 1,500 pounds each.

At intervals also the big guns inside the American lines shelled the territory around Spincourt and Dommary-Baroncourt, both important railroad junctions.

Eighteen Fliers Bagged

Eighteen enemy airplanes were shot down during the day by American aviators. Five American machines were lost in carrying out important reconnaissance missions.

American aviators successfully bombed two points to-day where German troops were being assembled. In the morning a squadron of bombers, accompanied by protecting machines, dropped projectiles on Montigny. The troops scattered and an ammunition dump was set on fire. The railroad yards also were damaged.

In the afternoon about fifty bombers attacked Danvillers, where other troops were concentrating. Observers reported a number of hits. About forty pursuit planes accompanied the bombers and engaged in many combats.

While protecting the American bombers this afternoon Captain James A. Meissner, of Brooklyn, downed a Fokker in the region of Bantheville, making his score eight machines. Lieutenant Samuel Kaye, of Columbus, Miss., also downed a Fokker in the region of St. Georges. This was Kaye's fourth aerial victory.

(9 p. m.).—The American troops improved their positions in the region of Ancerville and east of the Meuse to-day. The artillery was very active on both sides, the Germans using heavy guns from various parts of the front, shelling Verdun, which now is almost a daily occurrence.

Germans Repulsed

Around Waville the Germans attempted a local counter attack, but were repulsed. An officer and four German privates were taken prisoner. There was fierce fighting near Bellefleur Wood, which the Americans hold.

The American guns replied to the enemy batteries around Bois Lieucureux, Reville and Chaumont. The Germans also shelled Bantheville and Cunel.

Fires burned most of the day in the neighborhood of Dun, Andre, Andevanne and Douleux, which are believed to have been caused by American bombs or shells. There are no indications that the Germans are withdrawing.

The Americans have consolidated their positions in the Grandpre sector, firmly establishing themselves on the southern edges of Bourgoigne Wood, Talma and Bellejoieuse Farm are in No Man's Land.

Mosul Reached by British Scouts

Fall of Turkish City Would Cut Off Sultan's Forces in Persia

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—British scouts in Mesopotamia penetrated as far as Mosul a week ago, according to military intelligence received here to-day. The capture of this strong Turkish base is expected momentarily. Its fall would place the Turkish forces in the Caucasus and in Persia in immediate peril.

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